#### THE

# Christian History;

Containing Accounts of the Propagation and Revival of Religion in England Scotland and America.

## To be publish'd Weekly ;

Saturday March 12. 1743. Nº 2.

#### The Rev. Mr. Rose's Preface finished.

where Hundreds were affected in their Bodies, the fame Way feveral with ut are; the most Part of those who were thought to be convicted, have continued now for some Years to profess ferious Religion, and to practice it without returning to their former Follies. And shall we not hope the same of these converted amongst us, seeing also they have continued for several Months or Weeks, since they appeared to be converted, in a desireable Way? Especially when some Parts of the most refined and uncommon Morality have been practised by them, of which some Instances may be given in the following Narrative.

I forbear to give Instances from the Holy Seriptures, of Things exactly similar to these bodily Distresses in our Case, seeing I have already referred to Mr. Edward's Sermons. Only it is surprising, that some reason, as if they had never read the History in the 2d. of the Ass., or the Jaylar, or Felix trembling, and of the Conversion of the holy Apostle Paul; and as if they found in their Bibles positive Declarations, that the Lord would never to the End of the World, suffer Sinners to cry out, tremble, faint, or fall down associated, under a Work of Conviction, and Apprehension of his

just and dreadful Wrath.

Lastly, I seriously beg of any who are prejudiced against this Dispensation of God's extraordinary Grace, and look upon it as Delufion, that they'l fhew themselves so charitable and good, as to direct me and other Ministers what we shall answer distressed Persons of all Ages, who come to us crying bitterly that they are lost and undone, because of Unbelief and their other Sins; What shall we do to be faved? And as a young Girl about Twelve, who had been in Diffres for fome Time, called for me to a separate Place in a House where I was, and asked me with great Sedateness, What shall I do to get Christ? Shall we tell them they are not Christless and Unconverted, when we evidently fee many of them to be fuch? Shall we tell them that their Fear of the Wrath of God is all but Delufion, and that it is no fuch dreadful Thing as they need to be so much afraid of it? Shall we tell Perfons lamenting their Curfing, Swearing, Sabbath-breaking, and other Immoralities, That it is the Devil who makes them now see these Evils to be offensive to God, and destructive to their Souls? Shall we tell them who under the greatest Uneasiness enquire of us, "What they shall do to get an Inte-" rest and Faith in Jesus Christ," That Satan is deluding them, when they have or shew any Concern this Way? In fine, Shall we pray and recommend it to them, to pray to God to deliver them from such Delusions? It would be worse than Devilish, to treat the Lord's fighing and groaning Prisoners at this Rate. And yet such Treatment is a natural Confequence of reckoning this the Work of the Devil, and a Delufion.

There are only two other Objections I shall endeavour to take off because they are popular, and have reached even unto us.

The first is taken from the Notoriety and Observableness of this Work. They object that it cannot be the Work of the Holy Ghost, and any real true Conversion which is so open to publick Notice, and makes so much Noise; for our Lord saith, Luke xvii. 20. The Kingdom of God cometh not with Observation.

It is Matter of Wonder, that this Objection should have its Rife from them who should be able, and careful to look beyond the Translation to the Original: And if they have, it's not consistent with Honesty, to make such an Objection; seeing they cannot but know that the Greek Word refers to

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fuch EARTHLY Pomp, Grandeur of Equipage, and Attendance wherewith earthly Kings used to make their publick Appearances; or as our Translators give the Word otherwise upon the Margin, with outward Show. Beza's Note upon this Scripture, is both fhort and good, and therefore I give the Meaning of it rather in his Words than my own. "The Kingdom of God cometh not with Observation, That is, With any outward Pomp and Shew of Majesty to be known by: 66 For there were otherwise many plain and evident Tokens, whereby Men might have understood, that Christ was the 66 Messias, whose Kingdom was so long looked for: But he fpeaketh in this Place of those Signs which the Pharifees dreamed of, who looked for an EARTHLY Kingdom of the Meffias." Our Lord doth not in the least infinuate, that the Coming of the Kingdom of God in the Conversion of Fews and Gentiles, was to be filently fet up without Noise and unobserved, for this would have been contrary to Fact. Did not the Spirit's Work of Conversion at Samaria quickly reach the Ears of the Church at Jerusalem? Were not the Conversions from Paganism to Christianity with Observation? Is any notoriously profane and wicked Person in any Congregation convicted, and his Life reformed without Observation? The Remark of the Rev. Mr. Cooper in his Preface to Mr. Edwards's Sermon formerly quoted, is very just: After mentioning the uncommon Appearances accompanying this Work; He fays, " If it were not thus, the Work of the Lord would of not be so much regarded and spoken of; and so God would or not have so much of the Glory of it: Nor would the Work " itself be like to speed so fast; for God bath evidently made 66 Use of Example and Discourse in carrying it on. May a fovereignly gracious God make his Work foon appear to his Servants through the whole Land, and his Glory unto their Children. May the heavenly Influence like Lightning fly from Congregation to Congregation, alarming every unconverted Sinner, and filling their Hearts and Lips with importunate Enquiries, What shall we do to be faved?

The second Objection is taken from those called Camizars, a Part of the barbarously persecuted and oppressed Protestants in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They appeared in the Cevonnes, a barren and desert Country. There were a Number among them who pretended to Inspiration: and if the Accounts we have of them be genuine, by that Inspiration.

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ration they gave Exhortations to Repentance, and foretold feveral Things which the Event hath proved false (c). Other Things are reported of them that there is Reason to believe were fictious. Many of them came over to London about and after the Year 1702. The History of whom was given in English by one Lacy, which hath been handed about here by some Enemies to this Work of God. They were under frequent bodily Agitations, Convulsions and extraordinary Motions; and it is pretended that their Case is the same with ours, and seeing they were under Delusion, this must be a Delusion also.

To fatisfy such who have been practifed upon; I would have them to observe first, that as those bodily Agitations are no Evidence of Persons being under any Operations of the Spirit of God, else all the Persons under Convulsions, Cramps, Histerisms, &c. would be such; so upon the other Hand they are no Evidence that these thus affected are under a Spirit of Delusion: For several of the Prophets of old had sometimes extraordinary Motions upon their Bodies; and many have them in the Way of bodily Diseases, which Physicians say proceed from natural Causes. So that the Bodily Agitations considered in themselves, are no Symptoms of Persons being under the In-

fluence either of a good or bad Spirit.

There is the greatest Disparity & Unlikeness between the Case of the Camizars and these affected among us. The Camizars had their bodily Agitations from a supernatural Power, as they declare in the foresaid Book of Lacy's. The Distresses upon the Bodies of our People proceed in a natural Way from the great Fear of God's Wrath wherewith their Minds are seized because of a State of Unbelief they are deeply convinced of. The Camizars pretended Inspiration; & if what they declared of themselves be true, they understood nat sometimes what they uttered, neither did they remember it afterwards: Their Organs were moved and used in Speaking, by some supernatural Power, without their own Will and Instuence of their natural Powers. Nane of our Feople ever pretended in the least to Inspiration; they give a rational Account of themselves, know and remember what they say and do. The Camizars continued many Years

<sup>(</sup>e) These were the same which are called by some, The French Prophets.

under their bodily Agitations whenever their pretended Infpirations feized them; and these did not proceed from any Apprehension of the Wrath of God due to them because of their Sins. Our People are delivered from these bodily Distresses, which do not return upon them again, when they are delivered from their Fears. Among the Camizars their pretended inspired Teachers were only affected, and that while they were uttering their Revelations. Amongst us only some of our Hearers, who thro' the Power of the Holy Spirit, are by the Word convinced of their Sin and Danger. The Exhortations of the Camizars to Repentance and Amendment of Life, were without any Mixture of the Gospel concerning Jesus Christ, and the Principles, Means, and Motives to Repentance revealed therein. (d) In ours a Work of Conviction is diffinely carried on to a Work of faving Conversion in many, according to the Doctrine of the Gospel, and by the Influence thereof.

After this fair Stating of the Difference between the Camizars and the spiritually Distress'd among us, I leave it to the impartial Reader to judge whether there is the least Shadow of Reason to compare this Work to the Delusion of the Camizars. And if it be not the most unfair Dealing to do so in a general Way to the stumbling of weak People; while they themselves cannot but know if they look'd at all into the History of those People, that there is no such Likeness between their Case and that of ours as to warrant the Objection. There are now, blessed be the Lord, many Instances in several Corners of this

<sup>(</sup>d) Agreable to this Observation; The Rev. Mr. Prince has given us the following Piece of Hiftory, which we think convenient to infert in this Place, viz. 'I have heard one of the pretended French Prophets hold forth at London about the Year 1710: And in his Discourse, there was no Method, nothing infructive, nothing fearching; nothing but vebement Outcries, expressed in GENERAL TERMS - as Repent, Re-\* pent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand, or the Judgments of GOD will suddenly come down upon you, &c. without any Explication of the Nature of true Repentance, or laving Faith; nor any Thing about Original Sin, norof the Deceits of the · Heart, nor of Juftification, nor of the Work of Conviction or Regeneration; nor any Explication of any Part of the Gofpel Scheme of Redemption by the Mediation, the Sacrifice, the Righteoufness the Intercession, the Word and the SPIRIT of CHRIST. Church.

Church, of a faving Work of Conversion, witnessing that this is the Work of the Spirit of God, and that the Kingdom of God is come nearer to us than ever.

[The next eleven or twelve Paragraphs being an Address to the Brethren of the Secession in Scotland, we omit; and go on with the rest of the Preface.]

I had a prevailing Inclination from the Beginning, with all the Exactness I was capable of, to observe every Thing that past; and with the most scrupulous Niceness, to examine every uncommon Circumstance, and to take down Notes of what appeared to me most material. I was encouraged and directed in this by some of great Judgment, and who justly have Instuence upon me. This hath issued in a Journal of what was most observable in the Case of many in this Congregation; who have applied to me from Time to Time, for Instruction

and Direction under their spiritual Distress (e).

The Judgment & Defire of Friends I value, have had confiderable Weight with me to effay the following Narrative, with a Dependance upon the divine Affiffance, and as the Lord fhall permit. The Omiffion of our worthy Forefathers to transmit to Posterity, a full and circumstantial Account of the Conversion of 500 by one Sermon at the Kirk of Shots in the Year 1630; and of the Beginning and Progress of the extraordinary Out-letting of the Holy Spirit in the West of Scotland already mentioned, I have heard much complained of and lamented. And I cannot but think that if after such Complaints we are guilty of the same Neglect, we shall be more Blame-worthy before God, our own Consciences, and Posterity.

But that which most of all prevails with me is, that as I in the most express and deliberate Manner I can, design and intend it to the Praise and Glory of God, renouncing all other Ends contrary to this; so I am persuaded it will by his Blessing

contribute to it.

<sup>(</sup>e) It is earneftly wish'd by many, that all osher Ministers, where Religion is revived, wou'd like wise apply themselves to write exact Journals of the Rise and Progress of this Work among their People; for a standing Testimony to the Glory of God.

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Every godly One into whose Hands it may come, will doubtless find Matter of Praise from it to the Lord. Others who laboured under Mistakes about this Work, through Prejudices from Opinions they have entertained as to the Manner wherein the Lord might come to revive his Work in this Church; may possibly when they hear these Things, hold their Peace, and glorify God, saying, "then hath God also granted Repentance unto Life unto our Brethren whom we hated": As the Apostles & Church of ferusalem did when they heard of the Conversion of the despised Gentiles. And doubtless others when they hear of the Lord's bringing so many of Zion's Prisoners out of the fearful Pit and miry Clay, and putting a new Song in their Mouths, even Praise to our God; shall by his Grace

be brought to fear and trust in the LORD.

But Praise to our God, for these his mighty Acts, is not to be confined to the Generation wherein they appear. Posterity shall reap the Benefit of them, and it is our Duty to transmit the History of them to Posterity, that they may reap the greater Benefit by them, and praise the LORD more distinctly for them. It would be a Contempt of these wonderful Works which God hath made to be had in Remembrance, if they should be buried in Oblivion, so as not to be known by those who live in after Ages. One Generation should praise his Works to another, and should declare his mighty Acts. This we are expresly commanded to do, that after Generations may put their Trust in God and praise him. Psal. cii. 18. This shall be written for the Generation to come, and the People which shall be created shall praise the Lord. Pfal. lxxviii. 5, 6, & 7. For he established a Testimony in Jacob, and appointed a LAW in Ifrael, which he commanded our Fathers, that they should make them known to their Children. That the Generation to come might know them, even the Children which should be Born : Who should arise and declare them to their Children : that they might fet their Hope in GOD, and not forget the WORKS of GOD.

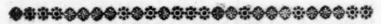
In this Narrative I propose to give an Account of this surprising Dispensation of Grace, in the Beginning, Progress and various Circumstances of it, with the strictest Regard to Truth in all the Exactness I can. A polished Stile is not to be expected from one, who must redeem Time from Eating and Sleeping to carry it on. To write intelligibly is all I aim at. I have no View of Leisure to publish above a Sheet of it once a Week or Fortnight, and this is the Reason why it is not emitted at once. To serve the Truth and the Interests of Religion, and to satisfy the longing Curiosity of them, who are giving Zien's KING no rest until he make his Jerusalem a Praise in the midst of the Earth, are what I intended.

May the HOLY SPIRIT whose Work upon the Souls of many is to be narrated, accompany the Narrative with his powerful Influences; that it may promote the REDEEMER's Interest, and make every Reader seel by his saving Operations that he is indeed come in an uncommon Way of Grace. And may this whole Church, and all the Ends of the Earth see greater Things than these. Amen.

Kilfyth, July 29th, 1742.

J. ROBE.

(The Rev. Mr. ROBE's Narrative will be begun in our next.)



In No. I. Page 8. line 19. read evidently converted.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

### This Day is Published,

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And as there is a remarkable Uniformity in the Work of GOD, as it has appeared there and in this Country; so this Performance is excellently suited to windicate it from many of the Objections made against it eming Us; and is wrote in so scriptural and rational, so masterly and polite a Manner, that it is not doubted but it will be read with Approbation by the judicious and unprejudiced.

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